

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN

Who want clothes made from the best materials that the markets of the world supply, and cut not only to fit, but to adorn—as the ladies say—and made by the very best makers, should patronize our

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We cordially welcome visits of inspection.

L. S. AYRES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPRING POETS.

That much-abused part of mankind—and womankind—is gradually losing its grip. The cause is plain. There is so much poetry in house fixings these days that the verse writer is discouraged. Lyrics in wall-paper, elegies in carpets, dramas in draperies—a house these days is a poem that makes the springiest spring poet feel the hopelessness of competition. That is, the house is, whether at a small cost or a larger one, that is decorated by

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE,
CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

The Largest House in the State

The New York Store

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

OUR GREAT BARGAIN

FOR MONDAY,

40 Pieces

BEST DOMESTIC SATINES

6c per yard.

These are regular 12½c quality.

THE NEW YORK STORE

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings.
COMMERCIAL CLUB—Board of Trade Building, evening.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Court-house, regular meeting, evening.

COMMON COUNCIL—Court-house, special meeting, evening.

CENTRAL TRADE UNION—No. 112½ East Washington street, evening.

Y. M. C. A.—Semi-annual meeting, association hall, evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Miss Kate Claxton in "Bootie's Baby," evening.

PARK THEATRE—Walter S. Sanford, in "Under the Lash," afternoon and evening.

Personal and Society.

Dr. and Mrs. Pfaff have gone to New York city to remain several weeks.

Norman E. Mack, of the Buffalo Courier, L. L. Smith, of Chicago, and General Lockwood and wife, of Buffalo, arrived here last night to attend the Wiley-Cooper wedding. Mr. Mack is to be Congressman Wiley's best man.

Amusement Notes.

"Bootie's Baby," which will be presented for the first time in Indianapolis at the Grand Opera-house to-night, and repeated to-morrow evening, by Miss Kate Claxton and Charles A. Stevenson, was first produced in London about two years ago and is still running there. It had a run of several months at the Madison-square Theater, and the company that will appear at the Grand is practically the same that presented the piece in New York. In "The Two Orphans," which is underlined for Wednesday afternoon and evening, Miss Claxton will play the part of the blind girl, Mr. Stevenson appearing as Jacques Frochard.

At the Park Theatre this afternoon, and every afternoon evening this week, Walter S. Sanford will appear in his sensational melodrama, "Under the Lash," a play in which a number of exciting and interesting incidents are introduced. The supporting company, it is claimed, is a good one. Mr. Sanford's two acting dogs, Hero and Hector, are features of the performance.

The two nights of English opera by the Emma Juch organization, will begin at English to-morrow evening. "Carmen" will be presented, with Miss Juch in the title role. It will be the first appearance of the celebrated prima donna in Indianapolis in this character, and her rendition of it is said to be in keeping with her excellent reputation as an artist. Signor Tagliapietra, Georgine Von Janschowsky, Susie Leonard, Frank Pieri, E. N. Knight and others, will be included in the cast. Cavalier Scovel will sing the title role of "Faust" Wednesday night. Miss Von Janschowsky appearing as Marguerite.

J. M. B. Miss Juch is in the cast of "Carmen" only. She will not sing in "Faust" Wednesday evening.

Mitchell Fixed for an Alibi.

O. W. Ingalls, recording secretary of Carpenters' Union, No. 299, received yesterday a letter from A. B. Woodcock, president of the Battle Creek (Mich.) union, in regard to E. W. Mitchell, who was arrested here about ten days ago on a charge of swindling a number of carpenters' unions throughout the country. Mr. Woodcock wrote that Mitchell, who is now held at Fort Wayne, doubtless had a confederate in the work, who greatly resembled the accused in appearance, and that he was making a strong effort to establish a case of mistaken identity and prove an alibi.

Violated the Sunday Law.

George Worth, a barkeeper employed by J. P. Dolan at No. 283 East Georgia street, was arrested by patrolman Jenkins, yesterday, on a charge of selling or giving away liquor on Sunday.

Office desks at Wm. L. Elder's.

THE EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION

Mr. McCulloch's Plea in Behalf of the Workmen and Their Advancement.

Movement for Improved Condition of Labor Not Local—Carpenters United and Firm on the Eve of a Possible Strike.

NOT A LOCAL QUESTION.

Less Hours for Work Will Raise High the Standard of Men.

Yesterday morning, in response to a request of a committee of the Central Labor Union, Rev. O. C. McCulloch preached to a large congregation, at Plymouth Church, on the eight-hour movement. He took as his text the tenth chapter of Mark, seventeenth verse:

What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life? He then gave the history of the present agitation, and the reasons put forth for shortening the hours of labor. He said that it is important to a full understanding of this movement that its force be fully estimated. "It is not," Mr. McCulloch said, "a local question. It is not a question in which America alone is interested; it is a question agitating Europe as well. The rescript of the German Emperor calling the late Congress in Berlin; the programme of the Swiss Confederation, calling for a labor congress; the present agitation in Belgium and Portugal; in the coal-mines of England, in the English Parliament, all show the area of the agitation. It is the movement of a vast number of people; an agitation in a vast number of interests; it includes child-labor, woman-labor, Sunday-labor, wages as well as hours. It is not a question of Indianapolis or Chicago, but of the whole civilized world. It is a fact accomplished practically, needing only a little time for the adjustment of its details.

"It is an organized movement," continued he, "both as to the men engaged in it and as to the principles laid down in its programme. The whole labor programme as seen in the great meetings shows study; an attempt to deal with the question on the basis of science and economics. And further, the method taken in this one instance is simple but strong. One trade—the carpenters—is selected; it is organized, it is strengthened by the assistance in money of the federated trades. If it succeeds others will succeed. It is like the Australian agitation in 1886, which was begun by the masons and followed by the other building trades.

"The labor question is the human question in its simplest form; the human question may be stated thus: What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life? It was the question of the rich young man who came to Jesus; of Nicodemus, the Pharisee of the outcast publican. It is the question with which we are born. Each one of us is saying, 'I want to live; not merely exist, but want to live to the height of my aspirations; to the utmost reach of my desires; to the breadth of my sympathies. I want to know all there is to know; to love all there is to love; to enjoy all there is to enjoy.' It matters not how poor or how rich we may be, this is the human question. All attempt to live is an attempt to answer this. Social change, revolution in government, politics or industry is an endeavor to readjust one's self to this question. With what a vast cyclic question we are dealing. It begins with the advent of man; it shall end only when every man shall have come to his inheritance of life.

"The reasons urged for the eight-hour day are many," the speaker further said. "They are both economic and moral. The former include the following: That the present productive power of the world does not require a ten-hour day; that as much can be produced in eight hours as in ten; that work can be given to the unemployed. The latter urge: That the present mode of life is great; more time is needed for rest, for recreation, for opportunity to live the higher life. To the economic side no one can give a certain answer. It is not for us to decide. It is to be decided. It is not for us to be angry and call names. A certain light is thrown upon the question by the experience of the past. The best students of history say that none of the fears with which the change of the labor day from twelve to ten hours was associated has been realized. The productive power of England was increased as was that of America. No industries were ruined. Trade was increased in the two nations that have the shortest labor day. For thirty-four years Australia has celebrated its labor day, to the satisfaction of all. The royal commission recently reported the entire satisfaction of the people with the eight-hour day.

"The strongest reason urged for the eight-hour day is the moral one. We need more time to live; to rest from the pressure of life's burdens; to live to weariness that comes from toil. We need more time for home, for our wives and children, for books and games, for all that makes life worth living. The tired Lowell factory-girl cannot enjoy the lecture or the library; the man who has left his home while his children are yet sleeping, who returns home after they are gone to bed, is too tired for any reading or recreation. The pressure of life exhausts men and women. Even of the scant leisure left for anything beyond the necessities, what is the most significant thing in any of our cities? The saloon. What does it mean that more money is spent for liquor than for bread, for clothing, or books? The saloon is here as the accompaniment of long and exhaustive hours of life without joy. Its fierce liquor with its unwearied powers. Its light and cheer, and fellowship feed a little the desire for a change. Where the labor-day is longest, there is the strongest liquor habit. Where the condition of the workingman is worst, his wages least, there the coarse pleasures abound, the lowest passions riot. The man who is the destruction of many lives. A shorter day of labor means better health, refreshed powers, more reading, higher thoughts, the cultivation of music, and art, and science, and temperance, the brightening of homes, happier wives, happier children, the lessening of saloons—the life of life. This is not the strongest reason, but it is a great one. The rule of the spirit succeeds the rule of the lower nature; passions are held in check, appetites of the coarser kind are displaced by finer tastes.

"The gospel," said Mr. McCulloch in conclusion, "that needs to be preached from this platform is the economic gospel. It is the gospel of the eight-hour day, of wages, hours of labor, habits and opportunities of saving, cheap land, and homes, in which to live, well-cooked food, libraries, and friendly association, fraternity. On these foundations the righteousness that exalteth a nation builds. In the absence of these, the ruin which is the destruction of many people works. And Christ came to establish the economic and social conditions on which the righteousness of the nation might be founded for a larger life. It finds a favorable response in public opinion. If met with a conciliatory spirit it will adjust itself to the complex questions of industry, advocated in a reasonable and conciliatory spirit it will conquer all prejudices and win success. For myself, whether it comes today or next year, I know that it will come, since, in my judgment, it is of God."

CARPENTERS' MEETINGS.

Taking Counsel and Increasing the Membership of the Local Unions.

Mass-meetings of the journeymen carpenters were held at Brick-layers' Hall, No. 13½ East Washington street, yesterday afternoon and evening. Large crowds attended and much enthusiasm was manifested. At the afternoon meeting forty-two new members were initiated, six joining Union No. 60, sixteen Union No. 446, four Union No. 332, and sixteen Union No. 299. Speeches were made by David P. Kennedy, of the Stone-cutters' union; William Langstaff, of Central Labor Union; A. J. Mankin, of Carpenters' Union, No. 299, and others. Mr. Mankin counseled moderation and good conduct, admonishing the men against drinking during the threatened strike.

At the evening meeting the hall was crowded, a large number standing throughout the proceedings. Daniel E. Mogie,

president of the district council of the carpenters' unions, presided, and the meeting was opened with a spirited speech from E. V. Beales, of the Salesmen's Union, who pledged money and financial aid to the carpenters in their approaching contest. Philip Rappaport, editor of the Evening Tribune (German), next presented a set of resolutions adopted yesterday by the Socialistic Section of this city. The resolutions expressed "sympathy with the carpenters in their effort to secure shorter hours of work and better wages," and tendered them all possible moral and financial aid. They further recited that the Socialistic Section "considers the shortening of the hours of labor equally necessary for the material as well as moral and social advancement of the condition of the laboring classes," and declared that it would be "an impetus toward education, and the study of social and economic questions." The resolutions were well received and a vote of thanks returned.

Mr. Rappaport was the chief speaker and spoke with much earnestness. He emphasized the importance of the carpenters preserving their organization and insisting on its recognition by the holders of the contract, and declared that the most desirable point to be gained was the securing of eight hours as a work-day. "I consider the question of eight hours," he said, "of immeasurably more importance than that of wages. It is a question affecting the civilization of the masses. Get the shorter hours, and you will get the better wages. You stand together the ultimate result must be higher wages. Low wages is the result of unfair and illegitimate competition, brought about by the force of unemployed men to secure work at any price. Reduce the hours and the number of the employed increases, and competition and the decreased demand for the labor of a few men is lessened. The moment this competition is lessened wages increase."

It was suggested by a member that the contractors would watch for any evidence of drinking among the men during the next week or two, and that the latter should therefore be careful to remain away from saloons. President Mogie at Chicago, who thought the men were old enough to know better than to drink at such a time, but declared the suggestion good. A stranger in the hall, who said he was not a member of any union, but was a contractor, recently of Chicago, next made a striking speech. It afterward developed that he was David Yates, a nephew of ex-Gov. Yates, of Illinois, who served as chief executive of that State during the war. He opened his remarks by appealing to the history to prove that the decade of a nation always the result of neglect of, or injustice to the laboring masses. "Ruin overtakes Rome," he said, "from this very cause. The masses must be organized and be guided by sentiments of brotherly love, or you had as well throw chaff to the wind as to inaugurate a movement like the one upon which we are now about to enter. You must stand elbow to elbow, as we did from '61 to '65. But if laboring men begin taking places vacated by others, as has happened in the past, no good will result from your efforts."

Remarks were made by Henry Gale and others, counseling sobriety and good conduct. Daniel E. Mogie, president of the district council, then gave the men instructions as to the proper mode of action at the close of work to-day. He said they should return to work Tuesday morning, and if they refused to strike the brick-layers will do so the same day.

The agitation remains practically the same as for several days past. A portion of the carpenters—those whose employers refuse the terms agreed upon—will cease work to-morrow, while those employed by contractors who accede to the demand will return to work to-morrow. The unemployed will make a demonstration in the city to-morrow day, and the carpenters' unions will arrange to make contracts with those desiring buildings erected or repaired. In the afternoon the men threw out of work will secure employment. Central Labor Union will meet to-night, and reviewing the situation in relation to the course it is pursuing. The district council of the carpenters' unions will also hold a meeting. At the latter a number of reports from delegates who have been on tour in other cities will be submitted. The Brick-layers' Union has notified the carpenters that it will give them all possible aid, and has declared that if they are forced to strike the brick-layers will do so the same day.

A PROSPEROUS SEASON.

Manufacturers Busy in Filling Orders Which Are in Excess of Those of Last Year.

The leading manufacturers say that never has the outlook been more promising. Iron-workers are full of orders, one establishment selling in the first three months of this year 120 more stationary engines than in the corresponding period of 1889. Another sold sixty more, and without exception the builders of stationary engines, saw-mills, steam-pumps and machinery of that character are working 10 to 20 per cent. more men than last year. With the orders received since the 1st of the month the Indianapolis car-works have sufficient to keep them busy until the 1st of August, and in addition there are some good contracts in sight. Wood-workers, as well, are busy, but the furniture and lounge manufacturers are disturbed over the change of freight classification, which takes effect April 15 and advances the rates on such goods. The manufacturers of carriages, wagons and carts are doing a big business, this industry having reached large proportions. Indianapolis now has three large establishments which are turning out carriages, buggies and carts by the hundreds daily. There are now two bicycle manufacturers here, which give employment to 200 men, and ready sale is found for all the wheels manufactured. One establishment was, on Friday last, 300 machines behind its orders. The Malleable iron-works are in their additional buildings, and the existing order book is a long one before, employ more than five hundred men. As the country roads become better, the stage and heading manufacturers are doing a big business. They are working with a full force of employees. An idea of the amount of business the three establishments do is shown in the fact that they require 100,000 pounds of dressed stuff. All this is brought in here in the rough to be dressed, and the existing order book is a long one. The woolen-mills are running full-handed, and find a ready market for all they can produce.

THE END OF LADDE.

He Had a Bad Case of Hydrophobia, Caused by Excitement, and Was Killed with a Club.

Excitement was caused by a mad-dog, yesterday afternoon, along the many squares and streets of a winding route from 700 East Washington to the rear of 337 New Jersey street. The dog, a handsome collie, had all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and the crowds of people he found in his path gave him a wide field. Stones and sticks were thrown at him, and a few bullets were sent in his direction, but he avoided them all, and went dashing on his way, snarling and snapping at everything. He turned into Walnut street and cleared it, men, women and children hurriedly seeking the safety yards, porches and houses in that usually quiet part of the city afforded them. At the corner of Clinton street the dog's judgment went wrong, as he ran into that narrow alley, and there he was killed. Holland's rear yard. That gentleman came and hit him in the neck with a club, which laid the dog out stiff and cold. The remains of "Ladde," for that is the dog's name, were taken to the rear of 337 New Jersey street, where, during the rest of the afternoon, they were viewed by all the children in the neighborhood.

The Commercial Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the Commercial Club will be held in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade this evening. Street-paving will form the special topic of discussion, and a number of members will speak. A full attendance is desired.

Auction sale of household furniture, at No. 451 North Tennessee street, Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

COLLEGIATE ALUMNE ASSOCIATION.

The Indiana Branch Provides for Work in Line with that of University Extension.

At the spring meeting of the Indiana branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumne, held at Mrs. May Wright Sewall's, Saturday afternoon, a constitution was adopted and the time of the annual meeting fixed for October. This intended to be an all-day meeting, so that those living a distance from Indianapolis may be present. A committee was appointed to provide for the literary and social features of the day.

The principal report of the afternoon was made by Mrs. Sewall, chairman of the committee on university extension. This work, so long carried on in England, is steadily increasing in favor in this country. There are several cities that have availed themselves of the privilege it offers, and invariably with marked success. The scheme of this work provides for a subject to be studied and then a professor in some college or university is engaged to give the students of a university for the first circle consisting of those who read assigned text-books, and belong to a special class. This class meets twice a week, usually on the afternoon preceding each lecture, for a more minute discussion of the subject. At the close of the course the students of a university for the first circle are awarded equal in value to that given the students of a university for a corresponding amount of work. The second circle consists of those who do some reading, but do not attend the class. The third circle consists of those who merely listen to the lectures. A very successful course was given in Buffalo in 1888 by Professor Bemis, now of Clarke University. The popular interest evinced in such lectures is illustrated by the fact that in England last year over thirty thousand workingmen attended various courses on political economy, history and art. It is decided by the Indiana branch that such a course of lectures should be inaugurated as early as possible, and a committee on arrangements was appointed. Those who wish membership in any branch, and those who live in other States where there is as yet no college within a convenient distance from Indianapolis, are desired to send their own names and the names of others to the secretary, Miss Helen S. Pearson, No. 299 North Meridian street, this city. The meeting was adjourned after the appointment of a special meeting, to be held within six weeks, by which time the place for the university extension work of next year, and the programme for the annual meeting in October will both be perfected.

TAGGART'S SUNDAY GATHERINGS.

His Opponents Think He Is Getting Ahead of Them with the Vote Found in Saloons.

Thomas Taggart is working hard for the success of his little coterie of court-house Democrats and fellow-candidates in next Saturday's nominating convention, and he has succeeded, he says, in getting matters in such a shape that the best of harmony will prevail. In other words, the county auditor is confident the court-house slate, backed by the Coy contingent, will win. Democrats on every hand, he says, have assured him personal success in securing a renomination, and upon this promise, together with a little judicious work at suppressing opponents, he has turned his attention toward helping Wilson and O'Sullivan. He has partially abandoned the use of his depot restaurant for this purpose, and has resorted to another plan which, he doubts not, thinks is better adapted to his purpose. It is an entirely new feature with Mr. Taggart, so some claim, but certainly not with those with whom he is allied in the work. This new scheme is the giving of what has become known as "Tom's Sunday feasts," and they are conducted on a strictly first-class basis of beer and good fellowship. Throughout all the southern wards he has brought certain saloons to his circle of assistants and every Sunday afternoon men whose scruples against Sabbath desecration are not rigid are found in them working for Taggart. It is quietly understood that as much beer can be set out as the unsuspecting many desire, and that it is to be paid for by the auditor of Marion county. In the course of the afternoon he drops in, by accident, of course, and at once assumes control. A little politics worked in the convention now and then at the proper time, a story or two and a parting drink, and Mr. Taggart quietly slips away to the next stopping place, while his political agents manage the rest. In this way he is canvassing among his friends, with two words for himself and for his fellow-candidates in the court-house.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.

What the New Board Created by Council Can Do as to Inspection and Tearing Down.

It is not fully understood by some what the action of Council has been in regard to the inspection and removal of unsafe buildings. In lieu of creating the office of building inspector, it was decided three weeks ago to appoint a board, whose powers are identical with those of such an official. Section 3 of the ordinance creating this board gives in detail the extent of its authority and explains in detail what may be done in an emergency. It reads as follows:

Said board is hereby empowered to condemn any building or structure which, in its opinion, shall be found unsafe and liable to endanger life or property. Upon such condemnation said board shall, immediately notify the owner thereof, or his agent, of such action, and order such owner or agent to forthwith repair the same. If, however, in the opinion of said board, safety to life and property demand it, it may order such owner or agent to forthwith take down, or remove the building or structure, if such owner or agent shall refuse to obey the order of said board, or if he shall fail to begin such repair or removal, as the case may be, within five days after receiving such notice, and to prevent such building or structure from being a menace to the safety of the community, the board may, without unnecessary damage, and remove the same and, in the name of the city, collect the cost thereof from such property-owner. Provided, however, that where any building, on account of fire, or flood or other accident, is in imminent danger of falling and is hazardous to life or property, said board may, without notice, condemn any such building or structure, and remove it forthwith taken down, without unnecessary damage.

In addition to this, the board may prevent the erection of wooden buildings to be in the established fire limits of the city.

The Municipal Board.

Both the Council and Board of Aldermen will meet to-night, the former's session being a continuance of the meeting last Thursday night. At that time the appointments of two men to the fire department, sent in Chief Dougherty, were referred to the fire committee, with instructions to report to-night. In addition, there is considerable routine business to be transacted.

Thieves Break Into Saloons.

The saloon and grocery of Fred W. Gail, No. 400 South West street, and the saloon of George R. Colter, No. 139 Virginia avenue, were entered by thieves early yesterday morning, and each robbed of a lot of whisky, cigars and tobacco and a small sum of money. The front stained-glass window of Colter's place was broken to effect an entrance, causing a loss of about \$30.

Plymouth Church Choir.

To-morrow evening the Plymouth Church choir will give a concert at that church.

The programme is an excellent one, containing great variety, opening with Gailman's brilliant "Torchlight March," which will be given upon the organ by Clara A. Hansen. Among those who will take part are Mr. Richard Schliwen, violinist; Miss Wagner, pianist; Miss N. A. Harvey, accompanist, and Mr. John Towers, director.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary will be held in the parlors of the Association, this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

To-night the semi-annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will occur. The question of finances for the current year will be discussed, and plans perfected for securing a fund that will meet the expenses of the various departments of the association.

The Price Ought to Be Low.

Lagrange Standard.

When the State undertakes to sell the books of a book company, at the expense of the people, and to force them upon the people, the books should be furnished at a pretty low price. But, still, it will not be known whether the people save anything thereby until they have had some experience in footing the bills of the enforced agents of the sale. If the State will force every family in the county to buy of some particular grocer and defray all the expense of getting the groceries to them, he could cut the price wonderfully. The increased business and the decreased expense would enable him to do so, and yet make more money than before. But it would be well for people to save boasting over the plan they had tried it awhile. They might in the end esteem the quality of the goods, the freedom of purchase, and the taxes required to pay for delivering, items of consideration.

The Same Everywhere.

Terre Haute Express.

Five years ago when the Republicans took over the city government, the Democrats the finances were in excellent shape, the police and fire departments were conducted as non-partisan institutions. The people were not harassed by the demoralization of a blind partisan conduct of their municipal affairs. Since then the city's finances have been filled with Democrats whose whole idea in life is to make the most of every opportunity to impose on the people who pay them their wages.

THE Indianapolis Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 305 West Market street, will offer for sale the next ten days the best Excelsior planing in the United States, with the best customers, and plenty of dry timber ahead, with reasonable profits. If not sold in ten days we will leave it to good, responsible parties for a term of years. Reasons, bad health.

To Builders and Contractors

We would say, investigate Hall's sliding inside blinds before you add any other. They are cheaper than the old style; don't sag nor rattle; do not interfere with curtains; can be taken out in one minute. Call and see model at 52 South Meridian street, and leave your order.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, Agents Howe Scale Company.

WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING

For mantels, see our stock. We have as fine lines of Wood and Slate Mantels as can be shown. We make no failures in putting them up. First-class mantel setting and tie-laying. WM. H. BENNETT, 39 South Meridian st. We make gas connections.

Watches, Diamonds, Sterling and Plated Silverware, Chains, Charms, Opera-Glasses, Clocks, Bronzes, Pedestal Lamps.

We sell watches on payments to suit, to repair, persons.

We adjust Watches and repair them. Headquarters for railroad watch-work and supplies.

Bingham & Walk

NOTICE.

W. H. ROLL requests that all persons who have not received a printed invitation to his

GRAND OPENING AND CONCERT

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15,

Will regard this as a SPECIAL INVITATION, as some may have been overlooked unintentionally, and I would like all of our citizens to grace the occasion with their presence. Respectfully,

W. H. ROLL.

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"The Alaska uses less ice than any other make of Refrigerator." Beautiful in workmanship and design. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

LILLY & STALNAKER

64 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than thou in thy philosophy dreamst of."—SHAKESPEARE.

You could never have dreamed of such beautiful decorations as I am now showing.

Nor of the exceedingly reasonable prices at which they are offered. EVERYTHING IN WALL-PAPERS that the heart could desire. I am still selling good papers at 5 cts. a roll.

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